

**Amendments to the Specification**

**Please amend paragraph [0032] of the Application as Follows:**

Referring now to Figs. 2 and 3, which show the device prior to incorporation of the bioactive agent, inner tubular liner 14 and outer tubular liner 16 are shown encasing the solid portions 24 of stent 12. The solid portion 24 can have a trapezoidal cross-section, as shown in Fig. 2. Liners 14 and 16 substantially cover the solid portion 24 of stent 12. This results in the outer tubular liner 16 covering an upper surface portion 24a of solid portion 24, as well as a substantial extent of depending opposed side surface portions 24b and 24c thereof. Opposed lower surface portion 24d of the solid portion 24 is covered by inner tubular liner 14. It is only necessary to enclose or envelope surface portions 24a-24d of stent 12 with liners 14 and 16. In the embodiments shown in Figs. 2 and 3, upper and lower surface portions 24a, 24b are covered by liners 16 and 14, respectively, and opposed side portions 24b and 24c are enclosed thereby. In one embodiment, liner 16 is conformed to at least a portion of side segment surfaces 24b and 24c.

**Please Amend Paragraph [0033] of the Application as Follows:**

As shown in Figs. 2 and 3, inner tubular liner 14 and outer tubular liner 16 are joined to form a reservoir pocket 26 about solid segments 24 for containing various bioeffecting agents therewithin. As shown in Figs. 2 and 3, liner 16 extends at an angle from the upper surface portion 24a of the solid segment 24 down to liner 14. The angle of liner 16 relative to liner 14 in Fig. 2 is a perpendicular angle while the angle of liner 16 relative to liner 14 in Fig. 3 is an oblique angle. Pockets 26 formed by the joining of liners 14 and 16 are adjacent to the stent segments 24. Thus, a pocket 26 is defined by a portion of liner 14, a portion of liner 16 and by a side surface portion 24b or 24c of the solid portion 24. The embodiments shown in Figs. 2 and 3 show the joining of liners 14 and 16 occurring at a location substantially coextensive with interior surface 18 of stent 12, this interior surface being defined by inner segment surface 24d. Thus, the surface formed by liner 14 is a smooth surface while the surface formed by liner 16 is an uneven surface. It is noted, however, that it is well within the contemplation of the present invention that the location at which liner 14 and liner 16 are joined may be at a location which is not coextensive with the interior surface 18 of the stent. If the liners 14,16 are joined at a location between the

interior surface 18 and the exterior surface 20, both surfaces 18,20 would be uneven. If the liners 14,16 are joined at a location that is coextensive with the exterior surface 20 of the stent, the exterior surface 20 would be smooth and the interior surface 18 would be uneven.